

primaries with a large, oblique, oblong, bright red patch at the end of the cell from the areole to near vein 2. Under-side: both wings sooty brown: primaries with the red patch showing through as deep orange; secondaries with the costa broadly bright red to beyond its centre, the space between all the veins streaked with bright red and also in the cell.

Expanse 50 mm.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Type in my collection; two specimens.

XLVIII.—*Description of a new Chameleon of the Genus Rhampholeon from Mashonaland.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Rhampholeon Marshalli.

No spine on the inner surface of the digits, but each claw with a strong secondary cusp. Head once and two thirds as long as broad, very feebly raised behind; no parietal crest; large tubercles on the occipital region; a tubercular ridge on the temple, terminating in a subconical bony knob; no prominent supraciliary ridge; a small, soft, granular rostral appendage in the female*; no gular crest; a series of enlarged tubercles on each side below the lower jaw, from the chin to the arm. Body granular, with scattered larger



Rhampholeon Marshalli, natural size.

tubercles on the sides; a series of widely spaced subconical tubercles along the spine; no ventral crest. Tail about three fifths the length of head and body. The specimen, as preserved in spirit, is brownish on the body, variegated with

* It is probably much larger in the male.

blackish, whitish on the belly and under the limbs; head blackish above and beneath.

	mm.
Total length	88
Length of head	16
Width of head	10
Body	41
Fore limb	25
Hind limb	25
Tail	31

A single specimen, a gravid female, was found in the Chirinda Forest, S.E. Mashonaland, altitude 4500 feet, by Mr. Guy H. K. Marshall, and presented by him to the British Museum.

The discovery of a species of the genus *Rhampholeon* south of the Zambesi is one of very great interest. The Chirinda Forest, Mr. Marshall informs me, has a tropical insect-fauna quite distinct from that of the surrounding districts. Its reptile and batrachian fauna, when explored, is likely to afford further startling additions to South-African herpetology.

XLIX.—*Description of a new Silurid Fish of the Genus Doumea, Sauvage, from Angola.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Doumea angolensis.

Depth of body about $\frac{3}{4}$ its width, $10\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length. Head strongly depressed, smooth above, once and $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as broad, $5\frac{1}{4}$ times in total length; snout obtusely pointed, projecting beyond the mouth, once and $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as post-orbital part of head; internarial space a little nearer the eye than the end of the snout; diameter of eye 8 times in length of head, twice in interorbital width; maxillary barbel $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head, mandibular barbels a little shorter still; lips and barbels covered with large round papillæ. Occipital process narrow, half length of snout, widely separated from interneural shield. Dorsal I 7, first ray nearly as long as head. Anal I 7. Pectoral not longer than head, widely separated from the ventral, which just reaches origin of anal. Caudal peduncle $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length. Yellowish brown above, whitish beneath; ill-defined dark bars across the